A NEW LABEL FOR MICROSCOPE SLIDES.

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Kum-Kleen is a commercial name identifying a pressure sensitive adhesive label, made of sixty-pound stock and litho-coated for printing.

These labels have been widely used in industry and merchandising. Their acceptance has been due to the following qualities: (1) The labels are attached readily to most surfaces without previously being moistened. (2) They remain securely attached for an indefinite period of time under diverse conditions. (3) As the name would imply, these labels, when stuck to a surface are readily "peeled" off without leaving unsightly patches of paper and adhesive. (4) The litho-coated surface is ideal for printing with small point type; ink does not blot or spread into the grain of the paper.

During 1952 the authors were confronted with the problem of mounting a large series of fleas. To include all essential data, it was necessary to print a minimum of twenty words per label. Printing each label with ink and quill pen was a laborious undertaking. Tests were conducted and it was found that the necessary data could be printed on Kum-Kleen labels using a hand press and four-point type.

An order was placed with the Avery Adhesive Label Corporation, Monrovia, California for labels for the exact size needed for microscope slides. The printing operation was speeded by obtaining the labels on paper strips made up in rolls. These strips, with labels attached, were rapidly fed through the hand press.

Experiments were conducted to determine the reaction of labels to variations in temperature. Labels mounted on glass slides were exposed to the following conditions: slides were rotated daily from −17° C. to 22° C. for one week followed by three months at −17° C. and three months at 22° C. Another group of slides at laboratory temperatures were exposed twice for one-day periods of −17° C. and 22° C. followed by three months at laboratory temperatures.

Labels subjected to conditions as above mentioned did not curl at the edges, blister or otherwise become damaged.

A significant feature of these slides is that without wetting, they are readily removed from glass slides leaving no residue of gum or paper. However, Kum-Kleen labels, if wet by water are loosened; upon drying, they again become firmly attached.

As a result of research on this problem, two additional laboratories known to the authors have used Kum-Kleen labels on glass slides with satisfaction. One worker describing a new species used this label for the type specimen.

The Geometric Larva of Lytrosis unitaria.—The larva of *L. unitaria* seems to be unknown sofar (Lepidoptera of N. Y., W. J. M. Forbes, p. 78. 1948). The reason for this is easy to understand as the larva starts hibernating in July and is only single brooded.

I obtained eggs of *L. unitaria* in June, 1951. The larvae stopped feeding in the middle of July and rested in geometric fashion resembling a twig. In this manner they started their hibernation until spring, 1952. The food plant was renewed every two weeks nevertheless and only at this time the larvae nibbled for a short time. Of the larvae I succeeded in keeping alive through the winter, I inflated a full grown larva on May 14, 1952.

The larva feeds on pin oak. The eggs when first laid are green and turn red brown later on. Their shape is oval, are smooth and laid singly.

The color of the full grown larva is brownish gray, approximately the color of the imago. The head is light gray, rounded and has a black median dot on the clypeus. The larva is tapering toward the head. There is a brown dorsal hump on the first abdominal segment. On the fifth segment there is a pair of sharp pointed dorsal tubercles crossways. The same sharp pointed tubercles of the same size are found behind the anal prop-legs. These tubercles stick out horizontally when the larva is at rest. On the suture of the prothorax and mesothorax there is a black median triangular dash. Anterior to the hump of the first segment there are two minute dorsal tubercles. On the second abdominal segment are four more dorsal black tubercles with two more lateral tubercles next to the first two. The same minute tubercles are on the third, fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth segments. On the fourth and fifth segments there is a black lateral line. From the seventh segment to the suranal plate there are some dorsal yellowish ill-defined spots. On the underside of the larva are four black minute tubercles on the third, fourth and fifth segments.

The hibernating larva is 25 mm. long and light brown. The underside is light gray. The head is brown. The sharp pointed dorsal tubercles on the fifth segment and behind the anal prop-